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IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are all on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the curative properties of this excellent preparation. You will speedily find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/3d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

TRADE OF HONGKONG.

GENERALLY DULL TONER.

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM.

The stocks on June 28th were 230 chests of Patna, 102 chests of Benares, 130 chests of Malwa and 10 chests of Persian and Turkish. During the period 108 chests of Persian and Turkish opium were exported. In uncertified Bengal opium the balance of stocks on June 28th was 54 chests of Patna and 151 chests of Patna and 151 chests of Benares.

EXPORTS.

The Feather market is quiet, and there is no change to report. There is a small business passing in Cargo Ginger. There is no business in Galangal, and but a small business in Cassia Oil. A few small lots have been done in Shark Anisid Oil. There is nothing doing in Gall Nuts. Bristles is a quiet trade.

IMPORTS.

The excitement in evidence at the close of last night in Cotton Yarn continued for a few days, but has now to some extent subsided. Values have further improved to the extent of \$3 to \$4 on lower and \$6 on higher counts. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$146 to \$175, No. 12s at \$156 to \$174, No. 16s at \$175 to \$193, No. 20s at \$200 to \$230. Arrivals 3,350 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. As to Woollens, there is still a demand for various qualities and a small business finds its way into the books. A sale of 25 bales of medium quality Raw Cotton is reported. Bengal Cotton was effected at the good price of \$50 per picul. The Metal business has been very quiet, and the prices are practically unchanged. There is nothing doing in Yellow Metal, and no change to report in Petroleum Products. No quotations are given for Coal, it being considered inadvisable to quote at present. The Sugar market is lifeless, in spite of smart reductions in prices of Java.

The stock of flour is reported about 20,000 sacks. Quotations—American patent, \$4.06 per sack; American cut off, \$3.70 per sack; Japanese 2nd patent, \$3.20 per sack; Japanese cut off, \$3.40 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.20 per sack; Shanghai Straight, \$3.20 per sack.

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VAUNTED GERMAN TRADE EFFICIENCY QUESTIONED.

Reviewing Mr. Moss' recent brochure on German traders' methods in China the *Business Chronicle*, of Seattle, says:

A great deal has been written about the deadly risks, and do all this work of terror with the same spirit as the young gentlemen of England rode out with Lord Chandos and Sir Walter Mauny to seek combat with the French knights 600 years ago along the roads where our modern men at arms go marching to-day. During this recent fighting one of them challenged a German Albatross, who accepted the fight, and for an hour they did every trick known to flying—stalling, banking, side-slipping, looping—in order to get in first shot. It was the German who fired first, though he showed himself master of his machine. There are boys in our air service who have killed six or seven Germans in single combat, a few who have accounted for a morning more, and go off again for a morning's hunting of men as though on a grand adventure. Yet they know the risks and the fortune of war. They cannot have all the luck all the time. When the turn comes it is quick to end, or if hit and left alive they do amazing things up there in the high skies to save the final crash. A few evenings ago two of our young officers were attacked by five hostile aircraft, and both were wounded, one in seven places, but they destroyed one of the German aeroplanes and landed safely, though their own machine was pierced by many bullets. On another evening of the battle of Arras two hostile aircraft were engaged by one of our officers had his collar bone broken by a machine-gun bullet. Day after day these episodes are repeated, and machines and officers do not come home. But when another dawn breaks our air squadrons rise again and fly over the storm of battle fields as I see them on the wing over Arras and away.

There is no romance, except when the tale is told on the night of bombing raids, no exultant joy in struggling through a snowstorm to drop high explosives on a distant town. During this battle of Arras our airmen have made thousands of flights over the enemy's lines, have engaged in hundreds of combats with hostile squadrons, and, at the cost of their own lives in many cases, have saved our infantry great losses by keeping down the fire of the German batteries, destroying their kite balloons, signalling the preparations for German counter-attacks, photographing the enemy's trenches and positions, and blinding his own power of observation to some extent at least by chasing his aeroplanes away from the lines. On a day when our infantry is not hard pressed, it is good to pay this tribute to the flying men whose exploits are not much recorded, though they are always overhead, and though the drone of their engines is always the accompaniment of the battle down below.

Mr. Moss ridicules the idea that Germans in China are better salesmen than British, and he asks why, in some conspicuous cases, the sale of British goods was given to German agents. He says that Germans are poor advertisers, and that indeed they cut prices so keenly that they have no money left to advertise. Rather ingeniously he suggests that the unjust charge against the British manufacturer of comparative blackness in following up fresh inquiries "has its origin in the fact that Germany has at home a bigger home industry as opposed to our bigger factory industry." You may easily get home workers to alter the style of their output, but machinery is a rigid condition.

Mr. Moss is in favour of drastic restrictions of German activities in China after the war, but his book gives the impression that they are not greatly to be feared. "We have two far more serious competitors in China than the Germans," the Japanese, in the first place, and secondly the Chinese themselves.

OUR GLORIOUS AIRMEN.

COMPLETE SUPREMACY.

[FROM PHILIP CHIBBS.]

The daily official reports the brief picture has been given of the battle which has raged in the skies while the earthmen have been struggling below. Truly during these last few days our air service has fought very wonderfully, and someday one of these young men who go flying out to engage an enemy in the clouds or to search but and signal hostile batteries or to stoop low and scatter infantry and machine-guns with a shower of bullets must write the tale of it all. There have been hours when I have heard overhead a continual tattoo of Lewis guns, and when a great sweep of sky has been tracked out with white strappel clouds following our flying squadrons engaged hotly with hostile machines. One cannot follow the progress of these aerial battles; it is only rarely that one can distinguish an enemy machine from ours except by the cloudlets of our anti-aircraft barrage. But far and high one sees the daring specks chasing through the blue of the sky, touched sometimes by sunlight, so that for a moment they are all golden or glistening or white as snowflakes, and down to one comes the loud drone of the engines and the little hammer knocks of the Lewis guns. Our soldiers on the march stare up at that war above their heads, so aloof from them, so dream like. Men on supply columns get their glasses out, and laugh when one of our kite balloons is bailed down suddenly with haste. "Old Rupert has got the wind up," they say. "A Boche plane must be sneaking round."

It is no joke when a German airman descends out of a cloud and hovers over a battery, signalling back to his guns. I was in such a situation, the other day, and had to crouch with the gunners below a bank while strappel bullets from our own "Archies" whipped the ground about. Red wings have come into the sky for the new German fighting machines have crimson places, so that they look like butterflies when the sun is on them. The enemy airmen have been trying to compete with our own by swooping low above marching troops and gun teams, and using their machine-guns in a way which adds new perils to war. But though they fight behind their own lines with great skill and courage, they do not come over our country in any such numbers as our men invade theirs. This is not a prejudiced statement, but the strict truth, and our airmen go daily far back across the German lines, taking thousands of photos, engaging the enemy squadrons so that they are held back from the line of battle, and dropping tons of explosives upon ammunition dumps, railheads, and transport.

SINGLE COMBATS. These boys, for they are absurdly young in average age, take all these deadly risks, and do all this work of terror with the same spirit as the young gentlemen of England rode out with Lord Chandos and Sir Walter Mauny to seek combat with the French knights 600 years ago along the roads where our modern men at arms go marching to-day. During this recent fighting one of them challenged a German Albatross, who accepted the fight, and for an hour they did every trick known to flying—stalling, banking, side-slipping, looping—in order to get in first shot. It was the German who fired first, though he showed himself master of his machine. There are boys in our air service who have killed six or seven Germans in single combat, a few who have accounted for a morning more, and go off again for a morning's hunting of men as though on a grand adventure. Yet they know the risks and the fortune of war. They cannot have all the luck all the time. When the turn comes it is quick to end, or if hit and left alive they do amazing things up there in the high skies to save the final crash. A few evenings ago two of our young officers were attacked by five hostile aircraft, and both were wounded, one in seven places, but they destroyed one of the German aeroplanes and landed safely, though their own machine was pierced by many bullets. On another evening of the battle of Arras two hostile aircraft were engaged by one of our officers had his collar bone broken by a machine-gun bullet. Day after day these episodes are repeated, and machines and officers do not come home. But when another dawn breaks our air squadrons rise again and fly over the storm of battle fields as I see them on the wing over Arras and away.

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In Russia I have found greater leniency towards weakness than exists anywhere else. The Russians "make allowances" more humanely than any people I know. Are they not going to make allowance for the defective education, the servile flattery, the congenitally feeble character and the masterful blackmailing of Nicholas II?

CREATING A LEGEND. In the news that comes from Russia I note a threatening tone towards him. One day the accusation is made that he has attempted to communicate with persons, fomenting a counter-revolution. Another day we read that he and his wife are allowed to meet only in the presence of gaolers. In all this there is an echo of the French Revolution. Just so did the net close round the wretched Louis XVI. At first there was no thought of killing him. If he had been permitted to escape at once no one would have thought any more about him. It was only because he remained in the Tuilleries and because the mob made him responsible for all misfortunes that the blunder of beheading the poor body was committed.

All the world admits now that it was a blunder. Its effect was felt harshly by France for more than a century. An enthusiastic Bourbon-Royalist Party was created by it. An internal feud was begun which disturbed and weakened the country. If Louis had been sent away to die in comfortable exile there would have been no Royalist movement. By killing him the mob made his enemies almost always lay up trouble for themselves. A legend is created. The executed Sovereign becomes a martyr in the popular imagination. He does infinitely more harm dead than he could have done alive.

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

NO ROYAL MARTYR.

AN APPEAL TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

[BY THEIR FRIEND AND WELL-WISHER, HAMILTON EYRE.]

I am in general a strong advocate of minding one's own business and letting other people mind theirs. I believe that it is usually unwise, and even impertinent, for a subject of one nation to offer to another nation advice as to the management of its domestic affairs.

But I hold also that there are occasions when, even at the risk of being considered a meddler, it is better to speak out what is in one's mind. One may be pardoned for the more readily for breaking the good rule of non-interference if one is known to be a friend.

It is to the Russian people that I address myself. Of the many friends I have in Russia, none I am sure, will resent what I am going to say. I do not think that Russians generally will bear me ill will, even though they may not agree with me. They are a large-hearted people, not over-ready to take offence, being afflicted neither with great pride nor little sense.

They will allow, at all events, that for two years and more I have fairly and faithfully, as far as censorship permitted, put before the British nation the case of the Russian nation against its old German system of government. If I now venture to say a word in favour of him who was the titular head of that system, of the unhappy man who will very likely be known to history as the last Russian Czar, I shall, at all events, not be suspected of any sympathy with despotism or of any desire to see the autocracy restored.

So far as Nicholas II. was a despot, so far as his autocratic will brought disaster upon his country, I should not try to defend him. But all who know how Russia was really governed are well aware that Nicholas exercised, in truth, very little power. He was a puppet whose movements were made for him: He was a gramophone, speaking only according to the discs with which he was supplied.

He did harm certainly. He dragged the good name of his country through the dust of humiliation. He threw away the lives of countless soldiers. He caused the Russian people far greater suffering than they need have endured by his obstinate refusal to call into the circle of his advisers capable and patriotic men. But no one who has known him could think that he did this, and all the other harm which will for ever be linked with his name, willingly or even consciously. He was ill-informed and ignorant. He knew not what he did.

BAD ADVISERS' THREAT. Consider for a moment his upbringing. Never had he been steadily and persistently told the truth about anything. When he was told it, he was willing to listen. We may give him that. During his journey through India he had the advantage of being accompanied by Sir Donald Wallace. One evening Sir Donald spoke about the Jews. He charged that those nations had least to do with other subjects were treated. Nicholas listened with interest, and said that he agreed, the fact that "something would have to be done."

This telling did not last. I went the way of so many other feelings aroused by chance words of good sense. The impression made was not deep enough. Either he forgot all about the matter or else he was told that change was quite impossible, with the warning added, no doubt, "If your Imperial Majesty were to listen to the wild dreams of reformers your throne would soon be overturned."

That was how his bad advisers blackmailed him. Any generous impulse, any dash of common sense, any movement towards a line of conduct which might have made him the most popular Sovereign in the world, was checked at once by the threat:—"You are imperilling the dynasty and going against the interests of your son."

Here we have the motive which was strongest in the Czar's character. During the last few years the only happy hours he knew were passed with the little boy Alexis. He was a man of very few interests, of very simple mind, though, like many simple folk, he showed at times a certain Byzantine cunning. His interest was not capable of following out problems of State. He understood little about military operations, though he had a good memory for names, both of places and of men. He was before everything else a home-lover, and as his wife worried him too much to retain his affection, he threw back upon his daughters and chiefly upon the boy.

In Russia I have found greater leniency towards weakness than exists anywhere else. The Russians "make allowances" more humanely than any people I know. Are they not going to make allowance for the defective education, the servile flattery, the congenitally feeble character and the masterful blackmailing of Nicholas II?

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHALL WE SAVE THEM?

The Admiralty explanation of the facts with regard to hospital ships and their indiscriminate sinking by the Germans (says a Manchester paper) tells us two things worthy of special comment. One is that there are no ships now sailing under the Hague Convention openly and avowedly as hospital ships. When they do, the Germans only find them easier to hit, day and night, and the Huns out to sink tonnage. He is getting to the end of his tether, and has an eye on "the after the war" trade conditions. From that point of view other people's ships, any people's ships, are better at the bottom of the sea.

The second matter of supreme importance in this somewhat self-exultatory letter is the announcement of the torpedoing of two large vessels during one week in April bringing home wounded, of whom many on one ship were German wounded prisoners. If it is necessary to bring Boche wounded here at all, we are glad that they are brought on the same vessels as our men, and exposed to the danger of being killed by their own gallant sailors who so boldly face defenceless ships and sink crippled soldiers and nurses! So far so good. But it is not far enough. A wounded and crippled German soldier is of no use to Germany and a burden to us. We need not imagine that the fact that their wounded are on our ships will trouble the Germans. Their wounded prisoners are lost to them and do not count. But the destruction of the vessels and of men and women of the Allies does count.

As a reprisal, then, the carrying of Boche wounded seems to be hardly deterrent enough; it is not one that brings it home to Germany and the German people. The Admiralty letter seems to boast about the fact that the reprisal raid on Freiburg was a legitimate military excursion and gave the defence a chance! That is just why it was not a reprisal, and just why it struck us as somewhat unnecessary to advertise it. We have to get rid of the ideas of war parties in Germany and a peace-loving public. The German people in the masses still believe they have the right to treat all other people in the way of their aims—aims which they still endorse.

Now, one of the sunken merchant vessels, the *Laufbrunn*, we lost two wounded officers and fifteen rank and file and one of the medical staff. We lost these because the Huns behaved as Huns! The Germans lost five wounded officers and ten rank and file—that was not enough.

One hundred and fifty-two wounded German officers and men were saved by British patrol vessels "at the imminent risk of being torpedoed"—that was too many!

If the Germans throw Germans into the sea it is no business of ours to save them. It is certainly not the duty of a British skipper to risk his patrol vessel by stopping to save them. Why should we risk lives and ships? Tell us, on which vessel on which your wounded we shall let the latter drown and save our own! Have we forgotten our murdered submarine crew on the Danube coast, or our sailors left to drown and fired at in the North Sea?

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.
HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

E.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 3rd.—

8 p.m.—Inspection by Divisional Surgeon, S. F. Lee. Uniform, Helmets, Harnesses (filled), Waterbottles (filled), Shorts, Puttees. Caps to be carried.

Thursday, July 5th.—

6 p.m.—Gymnasium.

S.A.I.Y.U.P. DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 3rd.—

4.15 p.m.—First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Wednesday, July 4th.—

2 p.m.—Band Practice.

Friday, July 6th.—

4.15 p.m.—First Aid Lecture by Divisional Surgeon Lim.

Saturday, July 7th.—

2 p.m.—Band Practice.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Wednesday, July 4th.—

12.45 p.m.—First Aid Class; Corporal Kong in charge.

Thursday, July 5th.—

4.15 p.m.—Band and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, July 6th.—

4.15 p.m.—Band and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, July 7th.—

12.15 p.m.—First Aid Class; Corporal Kong in charge.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Tuesday, July 3rd.—

5.15 p.m.—Squad Drill.

Bandaging Practice.

(Sgt. E. RAIBES, Officer in Charge of District.)

Nicholas Romanoff is surely sufficiently punished, not by being deprived of his crown but by seeing his son cut off from the possibility of wearing it. The lesson to other Sovereigns, and to those who encourage them in the path of reaction, is sufficiently pointed by his ignominious expulsion. No one who knows him, or who knows the recent inner history of his country, supposes that he deliberately set himself to do evil. He strove, indeed, to do what seemed to his blundering eyes and undeveloped mind to be his duty. He was loyal to his Allies. He loved his soldiers. He had the instincts of a gentleman. His misfortune lay in his weakness—weakness of character, weakness of intellect, weakness of will. Upon him lay the curse of Reuben, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

The Russians are the first to recognise usually that weakness is far removed from wickedness. I appeal to them to be generous and not vindictive to let their revolution fill a gap and not a foul page in history and at the same time to secure themselves against the risks which always follow when a dynasty is decorated with a crown of martyrdom. They will show wisdom as well as kindness if they let Nicholas and his family go.—*Daily Mail*.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY. A FORTNIGHT'S ACTIVITIES.

During the past two weeks the City Hall Work Party have packed and sent the following articles:—Shirts, 104; pyjamas, 114; vests, 101; bedjackets, 98; surgical shirts, 18; reversible bedjackets, 11; dressing gowns, 15; shrouds, 18; invalid boots, 9; knitted slippers, 39; floor scrubbers, 25; mops, 32; milk covers, 250; trench boots, 2; handkerchiefs, 7; hosiery, 48 pairs; eye-bandages, 45; knitted caps, 7; surgical caps, 29; cholera belts, 12; small pillows (with cases), 29; night-shirts, 17; socks, 60 pairs; knitted caps (white), 25.

The following was sent by a Work Party in Manila:—Shrouds, 18; pyjamas, 6; shirts, 1; small pillows (with covers), 33; surgical caps, 14; kit bags, 29; comfort bags, 8; packs of cards, 3.

One case was sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in London, two to Bombay for Mesopotamia, and two direct to the British Hospital at Amarah in Mesopotamia.

In spite of a fortnight of very hot damp weather (writes Mrs. Stabb), the work sent in has increased rather than decreased. The Italian Convent sent an excellent consignment of pyjamas, shirts, eye-bandages, and cholera-belts—these last, made from old white flannel trousers, are a specialty of this Work Party, and donations of trousers for making them are always welcome.

A small Work Party in Manila—only five in number—have sent us a boxful of things to pack with ours. The materials are bought with "self-denial money," and the list represents one month's work—a real tribute to steadiness of purpose in the very trying climate of Manila.

The raffie for the picture of Magazine Gap brought in \$100 for the Aeroplane Fund. Mrs. Bryan may be congratulated on the success of her work. The raffie was drawn at the City Hall on Tuesday, June 19th, and won by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of the Cosmopolitan Docks, who also may be congratulated.

It will be noticed that the number of knitted slippers that are being sent away is increasing. Quite a slipper industry is developing; as yet it is all in the hands of one or two experts, but they are glad and willing to have pupils, and, once explained, the slippers are not difficult to make. Some are made from old pieces of flannel, some knitted from flannel selvage, and some knitted from odd balls of wool mixed together. Models can be seen at the City Hall; they make a gay showing, and are strong and warm. We have to thank friends who have sent donations of thick cardboard and old felt hats for making the soles.

Khaki knee-caps are being asked for for troops fighting in parts where even now they are suffering from the cold. We would like to get a boxful off as soon as possible, so please come next Tuesday, get some wool, and begin at once.

More packs of old playing-cards would be very acceptable; those already sent have been greatly appreciated.

The following interesting letter has been received by a little lad in Quarry Bay from a soldier at the Front, acknowledging a muffer:

33330.303, S. Battery, R.G.A.
B.E.F., France, 16.4.17.

DEAR WILLIE,—I have just received a parcel of clothing from Hongkong, consisting of two nice warm shirts, and a lovely warm scarf, which, I see, was made by you, so I thought as I had a few minutes to spare before going on parade I would write a few lines to thank you many times for the scarf, which I am going to wear to-night, for just now we are having some very cold nights. I don't know whom the shirts were sent by; whoever sent them I thank them many times; I wish I could do so personally.

I left Hongkong last September, had a nice journey home, and, after having a few months' training, was sent out to the above address. I can't say in this letter what part of the line I am at. At present I am very comfortable out here; of course, one has to rough it a bit, but one soon gets used to it. I am glad I have got the chance to help drive the Germans out of Belgium.

I have seen a small, or what the Germans call a large, German bombardment, but as usual, they did little or no damage except to the ground. One good thing about the German shell holes, they make a good place for us to get a good wash in, and one gets a little dusty out there sometimes.

I must conclude now, hoping this will find you quite well.

Hongkong, June 30th, 1917.

A BROKER'S RICSHA. ONE DOLLAR FINE.

At the Hongkong Police Court on Saturday, Mr. A. Dyer Ball gave his decision in the case in which a ricksha coolie employed by Mr. E. Ormiston was charged last week with causing an obstruction on Queen's Road Central, and also with refusing to obey the orders of an Indian constable who was on duty at the time.

His Worship said the issue had narrowed down to a question as to whether the defendant did or did not obey the order of the constable. That was the only thing the Court was asked to decide. He had visited the spot and had considered the circumstances of the case very carefully. He had weighed the evidence of the witnesses of the prosecution and that of the defendant, and he had come to the conclusion that the defendant did not obey the orders of the constable. He considered, therefore, that a conviction must be recorded, and he would fine the coolie \$1. That was his decision. The first charge was withdrawn.

Mr. Shenton, for the defendant, asked his Worship if he would grant a stay of execution for about three days, so that they might have time to consider their position.

His Worship—What, for \$1?

Mr. Shenton—Well, I can pay that amount into Court.

Inspector Garrod stated that defendant was out on \$5 bail, so that they were on the safe side.

The application for a stay of execution was granted.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of March, 1917:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.	
Balance of assets and liabilities on 28th Feb., 1917	\$1,541,734.53
Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1917	1,051,459.00
	\$2,593,193.43
Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1917	757,366.11
Balance	\$1,835,827.32

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which official night ends and begins during the month of July, 1917:—

Date	1st	Ends	Begin
June 1st	5.31 a.m.	7.21 p.m.	
" 2nd	5.31 "	7.21 "	
" 3rd	5.32 "	7.21 "	
" 4th	5.32 "	7.21 "	
" 5th	5.33 "	7.21 "	
" 6th	5.33 "	7.21 "	
" 7th	5.34 "	7.21 "	
" 8th	5.34 "	7.21 "	
" 9th	5.35 "	7.21 "	
" 10th	5.35 "	7.21 "	
" 11th	5.36 "	7.21 "	
" 12th	5.36 "	7.21 "	
" 13th	5.36 "	7.21 "	
" 14th	5.36 "	7.21 "	
" 15th	5.37 "	7.21 "	
" 16th	5.37 "	7.22 "	
" 17th	5.38 "	7.22 "	
" 18th	5.38 "	7.22 "	
" 19th	5.38 "	7.22 "	
" 20th	5.39 "	7.19 "	
" 21st	5.39 "	7.19 "	
" 22nd	5.40 "	7.18 "	
" 23rd	5.40 "	7.18 "	
" 24th	5.40 "	7.18 "	
" 25th	5.41 "	7.17 "	
" 26th	5.41 "	7.17 "	
" 27th	5.42 "	7.16 "	
" 28th	5.42 "	7.16 "	
" 29th	5.43 "	7.15 "	
" 30th	5.43 "	7.15 "	
" 31st	5.44 "	7.14 "	

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

The half-yearly return (January-June) of the work done in connection with the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, shows that there were 211 visits to ships, 43 visits to Sailors' Home, etc., 48 visits to Hospitals, 48 services in Church, 27 Administrations of the Holy Communion, 16 meetings held in the Institute, 9 concerts held in the Institute, 2,240 men present at concerts, 4,550 letters written in the Institute, and 800 books, magazines, etc., distributed. The Seamen's Institute is now being very freely used by soldiers.

GEN. BULKELEY JOHNSON'S HEROIC DEATH.

Brigadier-General Bulkeley Johnson died one of the heroic deaths of the war. He was going forward with his brigade when he received information that "the gap" was made. Not feeling sure that the news was true, he rode forward himself almost alone to make a personal reconnaissance. He was shot dead almost at once. The Divisional General was visibly overcome when he heard the news in his little shelter on the battlefield.

I saw at the time (writes a correspondent to the London Press) one of General Bulkeley Johnson's junior officers, who said: "We shall always feel that he saved all our lives." It is true. The casualties would have been heavy if he had acted on his first information and not proved it wrong by his own sacrifice.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, June 20th.

THE DEADLOCK.

The situation here is very complex. There are now no clean-cut issues. Movements which seemed fairly unanimous have revealed disintegrating elements, and parties have divided and lost their strength. There is no cohesion, and every man is like Scott's historical character, the bandy-legged smith, in the "Fair Maid of Perth"—"fighting for his own hand."

The dramatic entry of General Chang Hsun into Peking last Friday with all the pomp and panoply of an Emperor looked as if a dictatorship were to be established with Li Yuan-hung retaining the Presidential office. Chang conducted himself as if he were the virtual ruler of China. He demanded conditions, concessions and reforms, all or most of which were yielded by a timid and harassed President. He sent out telegrams to the provinces announcing his policy. He even had posters issued in Peking telling the people that he had come to Peking to maintain peace and order. Chang certainly took himself seriously. When he arrived here he journeyed through streets lined with troops, among whom his own pig-tailed soldiers were sandwiched. All traffic was completely suspended. No one, not even a worried foreigner rushing to office, was allowed to pass until His Mightiness had gone by. He was preceded by a procession of motor-cars, in which were high-placed officials and his own officers, and he himself travelled in a huge Limousine, surrounded by a guard of his blue-uniformed warriors.

Chang visited the President next day, and the following day he called upon the ex-Emperor, to whom he kowtowed; in the old-fashioned style and acquitted himself as a loyal subject. The General, however, is reported to have explained the expediency of any attempt to restore the dynasty, a statement not without significance in view of Chang's well-known Manchu sympathies.

When it came to settling affairs of State, Chang was not long in finding out that, in common parlance, he had bitten off more than he could chew. The dual role of mediator and dictator proved rather difficult. The first intimation of this came when the Tutchus and the provinces declined to support Li Ching-hsi as Premier. Objection was taken to this experienced statesman on the ground that he had declined to sign the Mandate dissolving Parliament and had, in fact, shown cowardice. The second intimation was that the Tutchus declined to withdraw their troops from the approaches to Peking which they commanded.

Of course Chang could not remain idle. To save his own face he had to attempt something. Therefore, he supported Li Ching-hsi for the Premiership, despite the lack of support from the discontents in Tientsin. Li, who realised the forces that were against him, was also anxious to save his face. He wished to be Premier if only for five days, because that was the reason of his coming to Peking. So far he has met with little success in getting together a Cabinet, but it is probable that he will succeed in getting a few high-souled patriots to act for a short time in order to "save the situation." That neither Tuan Chi-jun nor Hsu Shih-chang accord Chang Hsun any support must be extremely unpalatable to the great Pacificator from the Yangtze, but it is a hopeful sign for the future. It suggests that if the more reasonable elements from the various parties can come to some agreement, which should not be impossible in this land of compromises, a working form of government may be established.

Should Li Ching-hsi form his Cabinet, short-lived though it is expected to be, Chang may consider that he has done his duty and betake himself from the capital. Should he tarry longer he will most probably find it difficult to extricate himself from the false position in which he has allowed himself to get, at least with dignity and proper "save face." Until he goes there is little likelihood of the present deadlock being relieved.

The spirit of compromise is already leaving the deliberations of the Peiyang party and the Kuomintang. If these parties reach an understanding, which is by no means improbable, then there is hope for a speedy settlement and the inauguration of constitutional government on lines which should be more prac-

tical than planned previously by the ultra-Republicans. That is the only prospect of peace. It is merely a glimmer at present.

In justice to Chang Hsun it must be admitted that since the sack of Nanking he seems to have acquired some worldly wisdom. He has, apparently, learned the force and the power of public opinion, both Chinese and foreign. In his own command he deals out a rough and ready justice. The cities and towns within his jurisdiction enjoy the benefits of law and order, and his troops are undoubtedly well disciplined. But having said so much, it cannot but be regarded as a disgrace to China that this rugged old warrior should be invited to the capital with his unsavoury-looking pig-tailed soldiers to act as mediator—a man with no tact, no diplomacy, and less political sagacity.

By agreeing to the dismissal of Parliament and issuing the necessary mandate, the President has lost much of the credit he enjoyed among the people. He was regarded as an upright, honest man, albeit a little weak, and when he declared that he would do rather than violate the constitution, he was believed. How, however, he is no longer lauded as a patriot.

On the other hand, there are several men who have emerged from the ordeal with unsullied reputations and enhanced honour. The most prominent is Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the late Acting Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. After declining to sign the mandate dissolving Parliament he sent in his resignation of both positions. The President did not accept his resignation as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but Dr. Wu quietly withdrew from Peking to the seaside and is now in Shanghai. Quo Tai-chi, who has been the President's private secretary for years, also resigned as a matter of principle and has removed from the capital.

Meanwhile the war issue, which originated the trouble, is lost sight of. War on Germany cannot be declared without the assent of Parliament. Parliament has been dissolved. Should the military party, coming into office, act unconstitutionally and declare war against Germany, they will receive no financial assistance from the United States. To that effect they have been warned by the American Minister. A new Parliament cannot be elected in less than from three to four months. Two months more will be required for its assembling. Therefore, China, no matter how well disposed, will not be in a position to take the logical third step and declare war against Germany—a disappointment for all well-wishers of China and of the Entente.

TSINGHUA COLLEGE.

The graduation exercises of Tsinghua College took place on Saturday under the happiest auspices. The Vice-Minister of Education attended and delivered an interesting address, as did also Dr. Lowry, of the Peking University. Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the exhibition were those which took place outside in the grounds, namely, the display of military drill by the elder students and the Boy Scouts drill.

EXTREME HEAT.

Older residents are declaring that they have never known so great heat in the month of June as we have been experiencing. Last Thursday the thermometer registered 98 in the shade. Fortunately, two thunderstorms have cleared the air and brought the much-needed rain. Harvesting has already commenced in many places in the neighbourhood.

MUSIC ON THE WALL.

For those who remain in Peking during the "dog days" the music on the wall, contributed by the Band of the Union Philharmonic on Wednesday night, is one of the greatest treats, the selections, the promenading and the company making a very agreeable event.

LAWN TENNIS.

An interesting lawn tennis match took place last Thursday when Mr. W. F. Collins met Dr. S. P. Chen in the final for the championship of the International Recreation Club. The former, by powerful driving, won the first two sets, 7-5 and 6-4. His opponent, a player of much resource, changed his service in order to reserve his energy, and this change proved so disconcerting that Chen won the set six-love. Chen took the first three games in the fourth set, and then Collins drew level. Chen won the next game, at the end of which the match was stopped owing to falling light. It is expected that it will have to be replayed from the start.

NEW PAPERS.

Two new papers are being started in Tientsin by men of the Kuomintang party.

INTIMATIONS

**LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.**

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

**NEW STOCKS OF
BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT.**

**"WALK-OVER"
BOOTS and SHOES**

\$12.00 \$13.50 \$14.50 \$16.50 per pair.

THESE PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW AS BOOT

PRICES GO NOWADAYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL
WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

THE VALUE IS UNQUESTIONABLE, AS THE COMFORT
AND SERVICE OF EVERY PAIR WILL PROVE.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 " 50

No. 4, Medium

\$3.00 per 100

or 1.50 " 50

No. 5, Small

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.60 " 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

of each.



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WAHNE, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

(47)

Powell

TELEPHONE 214

JUST ARRIVED!

A VARIED ASSORTMENT

OF

**LADIES'
TENNIS AND GOLF
SHOES.**

NOW ON SHOW.

19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY, 2nd JULY, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 2nd July, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1917. [784]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY, 2nd JULY, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 2nd July, 1917.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1917. [785]

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR ONE WEEK AT
KOMOR & KOMOR,
ART AND CURIO GALLERY
(Alexandra Buildings).
We have let part of our shop to "MAISON LILY" and must clear stock. We offer, therefore, our whole stock at 20 to 30 per cent. discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces.
The sale commences on Tuesday, the 3rd of July.
Inspection cordially invited.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Art and Curio Dealers,
Des Vaux Road.
[786]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Scrip Certificates—No. 6058 for 5 Shares numbered 3923 and 4483/4 in the name of Mrs. MARJORIE GRANT SMITH of Hongkong and No. 6060 for 5 Shares numbered 3914/3922 in the name of Mr. ERIC GRANT SMITH of Hongkong have been LOST, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo New Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. MARJORIE GRANT SMITH and Mr. ERIC GRANT SMITH, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognized by the Office.
J. AIDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1917. [787]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at Noon.

AGENDA.
1.—For the purpose of having in pursuance of Section 188 of Ordinance No. 68 of 1911 of Hongkong an account laid before the Members showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
2.—To propose an Extraordinary Resolution sanctioning a Final Return to the Members as follows:—
"That a Final Return by the Liquidator of Nine Cents Hongkong Currency per Share to the persons who are Registered as Members of the Company on the 7th day of August, 1917, be and the same here-by is sanctioned."
3.—To determine by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books and accounts of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 7th August, 1917, to TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, both days inclusive.
Dated the Second day of July, 1917.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator. [788]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 48, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, writes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.
The way, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.
Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1916, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate; included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover, of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?
[162]

INTIMATIONS

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONG KONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE

A T. S. SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, held at the Masonic Hall, 2, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.
(Endorsed for Masonic Charities.)
Freemasons not present at the Meeting who wish to subscribe may, until 7th July, send donations to W. J. TITCHER, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small.
By Command of the D. D. G. M.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1917. [781]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership formerly existing between the undersigned and Mr. POON WAN KOOK carrying on Business under the Style or Firm name of UNION TRADING COMPANY in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been Dissolved as from the 31st December, 1916, so far as concerns the said Mr. POON WAN KOOK, who Retired from the said Firm on that date.
Dated Hongkong, 27th June, 1917.
(Sd.) S. M. CHUEN,
(Sd.) C. HONEY. [777]

G. B. E.

NOTICE

A NY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[53]

FOR SALE

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and Nut OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for Sale at next to competition price.
Please address enquiries to—
"K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [776]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

In One Lot.
The Property Consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lythall," 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 194,038 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 22nd day of April, 1890.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIFF, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [167]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WILKINSON & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong, All the piece of ground situated at Yaumatei, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 290.

In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and South Street (near the Frays) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,900 square feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1893.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$80.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1917. [633]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

A T. MASON, a NICE FURNISHED HOUSE in the best locality, for Summer. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
OFFICE of PEAK HOTEL.
775

TO LET

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[633]

TO LET

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Vaux Road.
[463]

TO LET

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Mission Villas, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[633]

TO LET

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to Let, Wongschoong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[33]

WANTED

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[787]

TO LET

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.
No. 2, MERRION, No. 5, TEN PRANK.
No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
No. 7, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).
KELLETTS CREST, 66, PRANK.
No. 26, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PRANK (Unfurnished).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
[30]

FOR SALE

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS.
400 Stamps for \$0.50 3000 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.80 2000 " " 2.80
1000 " " 1.00 4000 " " 3.70
1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 4.50
GRACE & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
[464]

NOTICE

S.S. "DUMBEA"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining undischarged after the 4th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Tuesday, the 3rd July, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1917. [2]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, Ceylon, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

RECEIVE BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR SAVANNA, AMERICA, COAST GUARD, AND SOUTH AMERICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Suits and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 1 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
R. V. D. PARK, Superintendant.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2nd JULY, 1917.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

OPTIMISM was the dominant note of the PREMIER'S speech at St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow. In the rebirth of Russia, and the rally of America to the Standard of Liberty Mr. LLOYD GEORGE sees the assurance of a more complete and more exalted victory than we had ever hoped for. The successes which our invincible troops have won on the West front show what could have been accomplished this year if all the Allies had been ready to bring an all-round pressure to bear on the Central European Powers, as was intended, but, though the Russian revolution has postponed the day of ultimate triumph, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is convinced that our Eastern Ally will emerge from the process of reconstruction more formidable than ever. Meanwhile Great Britain, France and Italy are united upon to bear between them the heat and burden of the day as champions of the cause of Democracy, and while Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is supremely confident of the result he is careful to emphasise the need for unrelaxing effort by the whole of the British nation. The first essential is that the submarine campaign shall be defeated, and to ensure this it is necessary that the people of the United Kingdom shall loyally submit to any restrictions and hardships that may be imposed upon them. Capital and Labour, also, must pull together with all their might. "I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part," proceeded the Prime Minister, "the submarines will be as great a failure as the Zeppelins." Though our losses in shipping have been heavy, they were several hundred thousand tons below the Admiralty forecast for May and June, and the Government is satisfied, after carefully reviewing the situation, that "submarines cannot starve us or drive our armies out of the fields abroad."

"Arrangements have been made," we are told, "for frustrating them and destroying them." Whether this implies the discovery of any new device for ridding the sea of these pirate-pests, such as has been hinted from America, or merely indicates that the arming of merchantmen and the perfection of old methods are meeting with an increasing measure of success, it is impossible to say. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE paused when he reached this point, and the audience anticipated a revelation, but they were doomed to disappointment. So long, however, as the depredations of enemy underwater craft show a progressive decrease the public will be quite content that the Admiralty should preserve its secrets. It is quite evident from the weekly statistics of vessels entering and leaving British ports that Germany's hope of bringing Great Britain to her knees by means of ruthless submarine warfare will never be realised, for the authors of the idea admitted, when they committed themselves last January to the criminal course that has ranged the United States with its illimitable resources against them, that success depended upon the attainment of their object within six months—that is to say, before steps could be taken to replace sunken shipping with new construction. It was because they foresaw the inevitable end of the land campaign unless some new factor were introduced that the enemy decided to sink all ships at sight, even at the risk of antagonising the neutral Powers, and it is because they recognise the failure of this desperate expedient that they are now angling for a peace that will leave them in a position to resume the war whenever the circumstances shall seem to be favourable. On a peace, however, which the Entente Powers are prepared to conclude is an enduring peace based on the principle that nations, both large and small, must be free to direct their own destinies. Germany cannot be allowed to exercise economic or other control over the countries which she has invaded, nor can the Colonies which have been wrested from her grasp be restored to her contrary to the wishes of their inhabitants, who will "probably want more gentle hands than those of the Germans to rule them."

Similarly, Armenia and Mesopotamia can never be handed back to the "blasting tyranny of the Turk." The war will be waged until "the Allies reach the end they set out to attain when they accepted the German challenge to Civilisation." That end is the complete overthrow of Prussian militarism, whether it be effected from without or within. "If the war ends a single hour before that it will be," in the words of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, "the greatest disaster that ever befell mankind."

To-day being a Bank Holiday the Fire and Marine Insurance offices will be closed.

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, has gone to Peking.

Mr. Ernest Burrip has been appointed Secretary to the Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce.

Repairs to the Time Ball at Kowloon having been completed, the ball will be dropped every day at 1 p.m.

The name of Dr. H. G. Earle, of the Hongkong University, has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise medicine in the Colony.

A Chinese coolie, whilst engaged in construction work in Head Street, fell from a scaffold, a distance of twenty feet. He has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. "Harry" Smith, Acting Tide Surveyor, who is being transferred to Canton, has been presented by the members of the Tientsin Customs Club with a smoker's outfit at a farewell gathering.

A Chinese accountant of a shop at No. 68, Queen's Road, West, has reported to the Police that between 6.30 p.m. on the 28th June and 6.30 a.m. on the 29th June some person opened his safe with a duplicate key and stole \$3,340.

Mr. W. O. Lambert has been appointed to be Temporary Assistant Government Marine Surveyor for three months.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that the Commodore has appointed Lieut. A. R. P. Martin, R.N.R., to be Officer in Charge of the Examination Service, vice Lieut.-Commander G. C. Echlin, R.N. (retired), with effect from the 23rd June, 1917.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., will be held on August 13th to receive an account of the winding-up of the Company and to sanction a final return by the Liquidator of nine cents per share to the members.

The Registrar of Companies notifies that A. Tack & Company, having lodged a statement of particulars pursuant to Section 8 of the Chinese Partnerships Ordinance, 1911, has been registered as a Chinese partnership with the following registered partners:—Au Ki oia Au Kun Cho, Au Yun alias Au Shun Cho.

It is notified, in accordance with the provisions of Section 34 of the Opium Ordinance, 1914, that the importation into Mexico of prepared opium or opium dress is limited to a quantity not exceeding five kilograms at a time, provided that permission has previously been obtained from the Municipal Board of Health.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

OPIUM.

A fine of \$3,000, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, was imposed upon a Chinese boatman who was found in possession of 32 tael of prepared opium.

ASSAULT STORY NOT BELIEVED.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood two Chinese were charged with assaulting a tramway foreman on Friday night.

Complainant stated that he was going over Bowington Canal Bridge when he was set upon by two men. He struggled free and ran away up Bowington Road. The cause of the quarrel was that the defendants, who worked on the road, were very lazy and would not work. He informed the traffic manager and, as a result, defendants were dismissed. All the men were paid on Friday afternoon and defendants turned up too. Afterwards, they set upon complainant. Defendant alleged the complainant owed them some money and would not pay it to them when they asked him for it.

A Chinese Police Reservist stated that he heard the Chinese whistles blowing and arrested the first defendant, taking him to the No. 2 Police Station.

Defendants were discharged.

POLICE RESERVIST ASSAULTED.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with being drunk and disorderly and also with assaulting a Police Reservist constable.

Inspector Brown explained that on the day of the Dragon-boat Festival defendant took some wine and got "a little tipsy." He then went out and commenced to smash some windows. Police whistles were blown, and as a result a Police Reservist constable, who lived near-by, went out to investigate. The defendant saw him coming and when he got up to him he hit him on the shoulders, arm and forehead with an iron bar. The constable retaliated by hitting defendant with a stool, which effectually laid him out. Both men had to go into hospital in consequence of their injuries, and the defendant had only just come out.

Defendant told his Worship that he was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing.
Asked by his Worship what he remembered of the affair, defendant replied that he did not remember anything at all.
For being drunk and disorderly, a fine of \$3 was imposed and for assaulting the constable defendant was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

Before Mr. Wood a Chinese tradesman was charged with attempting to bribe a *lukong*. Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared to defend and pleaded not guilty.

Sergeant Davitt said that at about 4 p.m. on the 18th instant, a Chinese police constable searched the defendant on the Wing Lok Street Wharf and found a hundred dollars in Hongkong bank notes on the defendant's person. The police constable suspected the defendant of being in unlawful possession of the money and therefore asked him where he got it. The defendant replied that a man residing in Queen's Road Central had given him the notes. The constable accompanied the defendant to the address the defendant had given. There the constable found the man, but the latter denied having given the defendant the hundred dollars. The constable took the defendant into custody. Whilst proceeding with his prisoner to the Police Station, the defendant handed the *lukong* twenty dollars as a bribe to give him his liberty.

Mr. d'Almada stated that when his client was arrested by the Chinese police constable, the latter took the bank notes from him and then demanded fifty dollars to set the defendant free. The defendant explained that as the money was not his he could not give any of it to the constable as a bribe. The constable then kept twenty dollars of the money and returned the balance to the defendant. Upon the arrival of the two men at the Police Station the *lukong* accused the defendant of having attempted to bribe him, and produced the twenty dollars as evidence to bear out his story.

His Worship remanded the defendant until next Friday morning, fixing bail at \$500.

THE WAR.

ENEMY ACTIVE ON WEST FRONT.

LAUNCHES FIERCE ATTACKS ON FRENCH.

AMERICAN TROOPS CREATE FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION

FRENCH CRUISER MINED AND SUNK.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESS AROUND LENS.

LONDON, June 30th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Additional information confirms our success in the neighbourhood of Lens. We made an important advance on a front of four miles and over a mile in depth.

We captured a series of strong defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens, gained the whole of our objectives and inflicted considerable casualties.

Our losses were slight. The enemy's positions, which are of great strength, tactical and strategic importance, are now in our hands.

We repulsed hostile raiders north-east of Guzeaucourt.

CAPTURE OF TRENCH-SYSTEM.

LONDON, June 30th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We made progress southward of Lens by capturing a further portion of the trench-system.

We repulsed raiders south-eastward of Guzeaucourt.

There were several air encounters with large formations of hostile machines.

We brought down six and drove down four enemy aeroplanes.

One of our machines is missing.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REGAIN TRENCHES.

PARIS, June 30th.
A communiqué states:—North-east of Ceruy the enemy renewed strong attacks, launching two on La Bovelie, supported by a stream of liquid-fire. After a violent fight they gained a foothold in the salient, which had been completely flattened out by bombardment.

The artillery struggle continued with extreme violence throughout the Avocourt and Morthomme region. We counter-attacked west of Hill 394, regaining a portion of the trenches previously occupied by the enemy.

STORM-TROOPS RESISTED.

Simultaneously the Germans undertook a violent offensive west of Morthomme on a front of more than two kilometres.

Our soldiers resisted with the greatest gallantry attacks by the storm-troops, whom our fire nearly annihilated.

The enemy, who at first succeeded in penetrating our first line along the whole length of the front, was repulsed on a greater part by our energetic counter-attacks, except on the western slopes of Morthomme, where he retained his footing. We captured 80 prisoners from four different regiments.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

A communiqué states:—The great artillery continues on the left of the Meuse between Avocourt Wood and Morthomme.

The enemy on the western slopes of Morthomme repeatedly attempted to improve his gains, but all his attempts were frustrated by our fire or repulsed by our counter-attacks.

Otherwise there is nothing to report.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 1st.

The silver market is quiet.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

VIOLENT ENEMY BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, June 30th.
A wireless Italian official report states:—Our advanced posts withdrew last night from the Agnelli Pass, in the Asiago Plateau, owing to a prolonged violent bombardment.

We occupy the eastern end of the Pass. An enemy attack on Piccolo and Col Brion failed.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH CRUISER MINED AND SUNK.

PARIS, June 30th.
The French cruiser *Kleber*, from Dakar to Brest, struck a mine and sank near Brest.

Thirty-eight, including three officers, are missing.

DUTCH CRUISER VISITS AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

The Dutch armoured cruiser *Zeeland* has arrived at an American port en route to the Dutch East Indies, via the Panama Canal, to patrol the Dutch waters in the Far East.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN GALICIA.

LONDON, June 30th.
Apart from vague references in the Austrian and German communiqués regarding renewed activity in Galicia, there is nothing further from the Russian front.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

REUTERS Correspondent, who has visited the American contingent in France, telegraphs that the new allies are fine hefty young fellows, mostly recruited from the farm-lands in Texas, where the American army found itself at the outbreak of war.

An officer with whom he had a talk said:—The fellows here are new to war, but they are of the old fighting breed. They will pull out all right once they face the Boches. All they want now is to get done with drills and have a bit of real fighting. I don't think our allies will be ashamed of us.

The Correspondent says his impression, from visiting the camps and from talks with the officers and men, is that America means serious business, and the Germans will soon need to reckon with these Texan cowboys.

MONS CITIZENS IN GERMAN TRENCHES.

LONDON, June 30th.

Reuters Agency learns that 600 inhabitants of Mons, whose names are given, have been compulsorily working in the German trenches between the British and Douai since April 18th.

Many are weak and ill, and many have been wounded or killed by artillery.

PREMIER VISITS DUNDEE

TEACHING THE PRUSSIAN HUMILITY

LONDON, June 30th.

Speaking at Dundee, Mr. Lloyd George said we now possessed such a reserve of munitions that whatever the German submarine does it cannot deprive us of necessary stocks for successfully prosecuting the war. We had driven Germany's great army underground, which was the beginning of the end, for it meant that we were pounding a sense of inferiority into every pore of the German military mind. Can you imagine the Kaiser before the war in a swagger speech to the Prussian Guard saying, "My gallant warriors, descendants of the men of Frederick, when the time comes again to meet the foes of the Fatherland, I will see that deep caverns are made in the ground to hide you from your enemies—(laughter)—especially from the contemptible British Army, which is seeking your lives. I will do more. If by some diabolical machinery he destroys those shelters, you shall have behind other shelters to which you can run, and if you cannot take your guns just leave them behind." (Laughter.)

Those are rabbit tactics, but it is good for the war as well as after the war that the virtue of humility is being taught the Prussians with a fierce relentless lash.

The Premier proceeded to emphasise the need for unity at home, a unity which would bear any sacrifice to assist the gallant fighters. He drew a distinction between deprivation and privation. There had been no privation in the United Kingdom such as Germany and Austria had endured. We ought willingly to suffer limitations and restrictions. Take horseracing. It is entirely a matter of the extent to which it interferes with our war activities, and if this principle is applied to drink, you will find it will work all right.

Referring to profiteering, the Premier said it is unfair in peacetime and it is an outrage in wartime. (Cheers.) That is why we have restricted shipping profits, which were a scandal, and why we have taken to keep the food prices within bounds.

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said:—We are fighting to-day the doctrine which dragged Alsace-Lorraine from France in 1871. I always knew the struggle would be prolonged. You don't root great evils out of the earth without great struggles. Nevertheless, with a persistent and unflinching will we will win. (Cheers.) There are many discouragements, disappointments and squalid details in a struggle like this, and the end seems postponed, but I can tell you that though there is a winter of ice a spring tide will follow. (Cheers.)

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Cotton Control Board announces that the Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Associations may purchase cotton abroad without a licence. The Board is prepared to consider applications for licences to purchase cotton abroad from spinners and others who have habitually purchased cotton direct from abroad. Cotton spinners requiring a licence to purchase "spot" cotton to meet their immediate requirements must state their weekly requirements and the number of weeks' supply they hold. The licences will be granted at present for not more than a week's supply at a time. The Board is taking a census of the supplies of cotton, etc. The Liverpool Cotton Market is pessimistic, and a number of prominent houses threaten to retire from the trade. They have declared that if the restrictions are enforced for the period of the war the market will cease to exist.

FOOD CONTROL.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Food Controller has authorised tea sales under the 90 per cent scheme, which he intends, with the assistance of producers and distributors, to endeavour to modify with a view to further cheapening the lowest-priced tea.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM.

Mr. Lloyd George's reference at Glasgow to the much discussed question of indemnities regarding Belgium deserves textual quotation:—"We are told," said the Premier, "if we are prepared to make peace now Germany would restore the independence of Belgium, but who said so? No German statesman ever said so. The German Chancellor came very near it, upon which the Junkers immediately fell upon him and with the mailed fist soundly boxed his ear. The German Chancellor had said 'We will restore Belgium, but it must be in the form and as part of the economic system of Germany, and of the military and naval defence of Germany.' That," said Mr. Mr. Lloyd George, "is not independence; it is vassalage. Then comes the doctrine of the *status quo*, no annexation, and no indemnities. No German speeches are explicit on this, but what does 'no indemnity' mean? A man breaks into your house, murders some of its inmates, is guilty of every infamy, he occupies your premises for three years, then turns round when the law is beginning to go against him and says, 'Take your house, I am willing to give you your *status quo*. I won't even charge you any indemnity,' but even a pacifist would say, 'You have wronged me, and you must pay compensation.' This," continued the Premier, "is not a case of revenge, but an essential part of the mechanism of civilization in every land. Otherwise, what guarantee have you against a repetition of the man remaining in your house for three years, then going away, paying neither rent nor compensation? The same thing applies to Serbia."

SUBMARINES IN SPANISH WATERS.

MADRID, June 30th.

King Alfonso has issued a decree forbidding submarines of any belligerent navigating Spanish waters or entering a Spanish port. If they do so they will be interned.

FRANCE FURIOUS.

PARIS, June 30th.

Spain's allowing the submarine *U-52* to depart has aroused furious resentment.

THE MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Times states that it is understood the Government is working on a scheme of administrative reform in India.

Nothing has been disclosed with respect to the course the Government propose to pursue regarding the Mesopotamia Report, but it must be remembered that the guilt must still be legally proved.

The military officers concerned can probably only be dealt with after a trial by court-martial, for which the charges must first be framed.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE HAGUE, June 30th.

Before the States-General Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech from the Throne, said:—Our relations with Foreign Powers are favourable, but we must not forget that as long as the war continues a danger to threaten the country and people, we may again be called upon to use our utmost strength for liberty and independence.

RECORD DEPRECIATION OF THE ROUBLE.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Russian rouble reached a record depreciation in London to-day, namely, 217 for £10. Normally 94½ equal £10.

RUSSIA'S CHAOTIC INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has handed the Government a communication on behalf of British industrial undertakings in Russia, pointing out that these undertakings, which are of great importance to Russia, are threatened with ruin owing to the chaotic industrial position, and urging the Government to take over control on similar lines as in Great Britain, and thus ensure security.

GREECE AND GERMANY.

DECLARATION OF WAR VIRTUALLY EXISTS.

ATHENS, June 30th.

The Greek Ministers at Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia have been recalled.

A state of war virtually exists.

It is expected that Germany will declare war.

A telegram from Athens says that the Allied troops have left Athens and been replaced by a Venizelist regiment.

H.M. THE KING.

"STRIKING DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY."

LONDON, June 30th.

The papers comment on the striking demonstration of loyalty at Mr. Lloyd George's passing mention of H.M. The King in the most democratic city of the Empire as being noteworthy.

The King yesterday completed a week of inspection of the Grand Fleet by visiting the battle cruisers. His Majesty knighted Admiral Pakenham and decorated several captains.

HIS MAJESTY'S INSPECTION OF THE FLEET.

A correspondent, describing His Majesty's tour, says:—"He has taken the Grand Fleet to sea and witnessed the modern battle practice, which is a revolution. He has heard the secrets of the new 'Hush' ships and has looked into the heart of a submarine which beats high with hope."

Everywhere the King was impressed with the enthusiasm and keenness of the men.

A SUBMARINE INCIDENT.

ENEMY VESSEL TAKES REFUGE IN CADIZ.

MADRID, June 30th.

It was announced at a Cabinet meeting that a German submarine recently took refuge at Cadiz, and departed after the Government had obtained from Berlin a promise that the submarine would return direct to Germany without attacking enemy vessels or committing any act of war.

The Premier announced that King Alfonso would immediately sign a decree with reference to submarines with a view to preventing similar incidents in future.

The submarine *U-52*, mentioned in the foregoing, was found with her engines damaged by gunfire by a Spanish torpedo destroyer on June 11th near Cadiz Bay, and towed into Cadiz.

The *Echo de Paris*, commenting on the incident on June 27th, said that if the *U-52* were allowed to depart this would deal a serious blow to Franco-Spanish friendship.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

TUCHUNS DEMAND WAR EXPENSES.

SHANGHAI, July 1st.

Li King-shi has wired to the Provinces to ask the Tuchuns' opinion about Parliament and the Constitution.

Tang Chi-yao and Liu Shien-si have telegraphed to Peking congratulating Li King-shi.

Li King-shi has asked Chen Chun-huan to mediate with Kwangtung.

The Military Officers at Peking entertained Chang Hsun yesterday.

The Tuchuns who declared their independence now demand 10,000,000 dollars war expenses.

A Presidential mandate appoints Lung Kien-chang Minister of Communications; Li Shing-to, Minister of Agriculture; and Kiang Yung, Minister of Justice.

"CHINESE WATER TORTURE."

MR. JOWETT AND THE SHOWER-BATH.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS appear a number of questions by Mr. F. W. Jowett, the Labour member for West Bradford, regarding certain apparatus at Dartmoor Convict Prison, where many of the conscientious objectors are assembled, says the *Daily Telegraph* of April 30th. Together with the answers supplied by Mr. Bruce, the Under-Secretary to the Home Office, who is also the Labour representative, they provide rather interesting reading.

Mr. Jowett's first question is apparently based on the information of conscientious objectors, who have inspected these instruments, and requests information about "placing a prisoner in irons continually for a period of six months, compelling a prisoner to wear what is known as a button-suit, which is constructed in such a manner as to be a continual torture to the person wearing it, and whether prisoners were ironed with what are called body belt irons and irons that clamp the legs, at the same time ironing the hands behind the back."

To this Mr. Bruce replied:—"The 'irons' used are light leather chains, which are worn by prisoners who have been guilty of violence in prison or who have attempted to escape, and the so-called 'button-suits' are trousers supplied for the convenience of those who have to wear the chains. They cause no pain, and there has never been any complaint about them. The body-belt is used on rare occasions for dangerous convicts who threaten violence. It does not permit of the hands being clamped behind the back. There are certain obsolete chains of merely antiquarian interest in the chain-room at Dartmoor, and the conscientious objectors may have seen these. Chains are never used by way of punishment, but only in cases where a convict could not be allowed to work or exercise in association without some such safeguard."

Next Mr. Jowett wanted to know about a prisoner suspected of malingering being "placed in a naked condition in a box like a sentry-box, which has a water-tank with perforated holes in it as a roof; whether hot or cold water is poured on the prisoner for a period varying from five to fifteen minutes until he is in a state of collapse." Here is the official description of this "English equivalent to the Chinese water torture," as Mr. Jowett termed it:—"No such instrument as is described exists in any English prison. Probably the hon. member has heard of the old shower bath in Dartmoor Prison, which seems to have attracted the attention of the conscientious objectors who are lodged there. It stands in the hospital, and is similar to the shower-baths which were at one time not uncommon in private houses. It has been disused for many years."

As to the restraint jacket, Mr. Bruce says that it is never used as a punishment, but only on the recommendation of the medical officers when necessary or will be used for the purpose of torturing prisoners.

Mr. Jowett further suggests that the forcible administration of food is carried out in such a way as to be a punishment of a deterrent nature. To this Mr. Bruce replies:—"Forcible feeding is never resorted to in prison as a means of punishment but only when it is necessary to preserve life or health. It is administered in such a way as to cause as little pain or discomfort as possible."

PRIZES FOR SHOOTING PRISONERS.

CAMP CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

The Prisoners of War Department forward for publication the following extract from a despatch, dated January 30th, 1917, from the United States Ambassador at Berlin to the State Department at Washington on the subject of the Prisoners of War Camp at Sud-Edwesche-Moor in Oldenburg:—"A report of the visit made to the camp in question by members of my staff was transmitted to the Department in my despatch of November 7th, 1916. In that report it is stated that the Camp Commandant had had difficulty in preventing some of the guards from being too easy-going with the prisoners, and during the visit it had learned that in order to make the guards more attentive a prize had been offered to the first of them who should shoot a prisoner who went into the prohibited zone between the wires surrounding the camp."

"The attention of the superior military authorities at Hanover was at once brought to this matter, in accordance with the agreement made by me in March, 1915, and in a note dated December 24th, 1916, the Imperial Foreign Office informed the Embassy that the promise to award prizes, made by the Commandant of the camp at Sud-Edwesche-Moor to those of the guards who shot prisoners of war who were making attempts to escape had been disapproved by the military authorities and had been revoked."

HOW GEN. SEELY'S SON FELL.

An officer writing from the front on the death of Second Lieutenant Frank R. Seely, eldest son of Brigadier-General Seely, late Secretary for War, says:—"He was bringing his company up to the front line just won from the enemy. He told his men to go down, and he went forward to find a good place for them. With his happy, smiling face he shouted to them, 'Now don't mistake me for a German when I come back to fetch you.' No fear, sir, they shouted back. Soon afterwards he was hit by shrapnel in the chest near the heart. He would not let the stretcher-bearers carry him at first, and insisted on walking to the dressing-station for some distance, but the wound was mortal, and he soon passed away. He set a great example to us all, meeting death with a happy smile at the head of his men with his face to the enemy."

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPLETE VICTORY ASSURED

THE PREMIER'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION.

LONDON, June 29th.

Mr. Lloyd George received the Freedom of the City of Glasgow at St. Andrew's Hall. He received a most enthusiastic ovation, especially from the women munition workers.

Responding, the Premier said that the Ship of State was in a hurricane. All the efforts, skill, patience, courage and endurance of all aboard, would be needed to avoid foundering, but with the co-operation of everybody, we would guide it through. (Cheers.) He emphasised that Great Britain was not responsible for the war; she was not the "Jehovah of the Storm." The German allegations that England had wickedly provoked the conflict were the most foolish travesty of the facts.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Doubtless, the startling developments in Russia had modified the military situation this year, temporarily to our disadvantage, but permanently for the better. (Cheers.) What had happened on the West front showed what could have been accomplished this year if all the Allies had been ready to bring an all-round pressure to bear. The training, experience and equipment of our army were infinitely better than they had ever been, and we now possessed the finest collection of trench-pounding machines that had ever been seen.

The Russian revolution had postponed victory, but Russia would emerge more formidable than ever, ensuring not only a more complete, but a more exalted victory than before. (Cheers.) Meanwhile, France, Italy and ourselves had to bear the greater share of the burden, and but for our great efforts, a catastrophe would have overtaken the Democracies of the world. The strength of Great Britain had been hung into the breach and had once more saved Europe and human liberty. (Cheers.)

COMPLETE VICTORY ASSURED.

Russia is gaining strength daily. It never had a better Government. America is beginning to send her valiant sons to the battlefield of Europe, around the Standard of Liberty. That is why a more complete victory is more assured than we had hoped for a victory assured under two conditions: Firstly, submarine warfare must be defeated or kept within bounds.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

Our losses have been heavy and will probably compel further restrictions in some trades and, perhaps, hardships. However, after carefully reckoning the possibilities, the Government had come to the conclusion, on the best advice, that submarines cannot starve us nor drive our armies out of the fields abroad. (Cheers.) Our losses in May and June, although heavy, were several hundred thousand tons beneath the Admiralty forecast. (Cheers.) We are beginning to get them. (Cheers.) Arrangements have been made for frustrating them and destroying them. (Loud cheers.)

Here Mr. Lloyd George paused and the audience anticipated a revelation but no secret was disclosed. Proceeding, he said: "I have no hesitation in saying that if we all do our part, the submarines will be as great a failure as the Zeppelins. You may be driven to eat less wheat and more barley and oats. We are running the war on the stock of energy drawn from that food. If employers and workmen pull together and put with all their might, between them they will see us through. (Cheers.) The Army is invincible. It cannot be beaten—(Cheers)—and the Army is now the People. The moral of the nations must be kept up. I cannot see any slackening or indolence anywhere. (Hear, hear.)

A TRIBUTE TO THE KING.

There is one man who is working as hard as any in the country and he is the Sovereign of the realm. (The vast audience cheered and cheered again vociferously and sang the National Anthem, accompanied on the organ.) The Prime Minister continued: "I am sure his Majesty will appreciate the fact that the citizens of Glasgow realise the contribution he is making to the work of the nation, under these trying conditions. (Cheers.) If the nation does not get 'rattled' and keeps steady and endures to the end, victory is as assured as the rising sun to-morrow. (Cheers.) In my judgment, the war will end when the Allies reach the end they set out to attain when they accepted the German challenge to civilisation. If it ends a single hour before, it will be the greatest disaster that ever befell mankind. (Cheers.)

PEACE AT A PRICE.

I hear people say that Germany is ready to give us a satisfactory peace. Undoubtedly you can have peace now, at a certain price, but it is a peace that would give her economic and other control over the countries she has invaded.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Alluding to Mesopotamia the Premier said what was once the Garden of Eden and the granary of the world was now, under Turkish rule, a wilderness. What would happen to Mesopotamia must be left to the Peace Congress. It could never be restored to its blasting tyranny of the Turk. The same observation applied to Armenia.

THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Regarding the fate of the German colonies, their peoples' desires and wishes must be the dominant factor. The untutored peoples would probably want more gentle hands than those of the Germans to rule them. (Hear, hear.) "Is there any desire in Germany to settle on these essential terms?" The Austrian Premier has repudiated the principle that nations must control their own destinies but unless this principle is effected not only will there be no peace but if you had peace there would be no guarantee of its continuance. Peace framed on an equitable basis would not be broken by the nations. An abiding peace will be guaranteed by the destruction of Prussian military power.

THE BEST GUARANTEE.

The best guarantee would be the democratisation of the German Government. No one wishes to dictate for their Government, but we would enter into negotiations with a democratised Germany in a very different spirit, attitude and temper than we would with a Germany dominated by the aggressive and arrogant spirit of Prussian militarism. The Allied Government would be acting wisely if they drew that distinction in their general attitude in any discussion of the terms of peace.

In conclusion the Premier said "Europe is again drenched with the blood of its bravest and best but do not let us forget the great suggestion of hallowed causes. They are the Stations of the Cross on the road to the emancipation of mankind. I appeal to the people of this country, and beyond, that they continue to fight for the great goal of international rights and international justice so that never again shall brute force sit on the throne of justice nor barbaric strength wield the sceptre of liberty." (Loud cheers.)

The Times, referring to the speech, says that Mr. Lloyd George restates the Allies' war aims and defines the only terms on which the Allies can conclude peace.

THE IMPORTATION OF BOMBS INTO NORWAY.

AN EXPLANATION FROM GERMAN MANY EXPECTED.

CHRISTIANA, June 29th.

The Foreign Minister, in a statement in the Storting, confirmed the worst stories of the importations of explosives. He stated that shells and other explosives were found in the luggage of Baron Rautenfeld, who is a German Imperial courier. They had been imported by him into Norway in parcels and crates which were stamped with the seal of the German Foreign Office. Baron Rautenfeld had returned to Germany, where the Norwegian Government presumed, he would be prosecuted criminally, because in such cases International Law stipulated that a diplomatist must be prosecuted in his native country. The Norwegian Government was also expecting an explanation from Germany.

GERMAN EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 30th.

The Reichstag will shortly be asked for a new credit. The budget is for fifteen thousand million marks.

TROUBLE BREWING IN AUSTRIA.

THE WAR CONDEMNED.

LONDON, June 29th.

News from Austria indicates that the political and racial troubles are more acute. The Czech and Slav Deputies in the Reichsrath continue bitterly to attack the Government and condemn the war. They demand the establishment of separate States in both halves of the Monarchy as the only solution of the racial tangle. The Austrian censorship is suppressing the more violent anti-Government speeches and also any further news of the revolutionary movement in Bohemia.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S DESIRE.

STRIVING "ACTIVELY AND UNTIRINGLY" FOR PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, June 30th.

The Austrian Emperor, in a special audience which he gave to the Party leaders in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, reiterated that he was striving actively and untiringly towards peace.

GREECE EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS A STATE WAR EXISTS.

ATHENS, June 29th.

Though war has not yet been declared, the Government considers that a state of war exists since its advent to power on June 28th.

The recall of the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers and their Allies is imminent.

CALLING UP MEN.

ATHENS, June 30th.

M. Venizelos, in the course of a speech, said the Government was going to call out the untrained classes of 1916/7.

GREECE BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, June 29th.

The Athens correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that the Government has broken off relations with the anti-Entente Powers.

THE FOOD MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 29th.

It is believed that Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Labour Member of North East Manchester, will succeed Mr. C. Bathurst at the Food Ministry.

SPECULATION IN COTTON.

REGULATIONS IMPOSED.

LIVERPOOL, June 30th.

The Cotton "futures" regulations are as follows:— Trading in futures is confined to buying by spinners in the United Kingdom to cover sales of yarns, to buying by importers against sales of actual cotton to spinners in the United Kingdom, to selling of hedges by importers and spinners against purchases of actual cotton for shipment to or in the United Kingdom. No transfers of open contracts to other positions will be permitted except hedges by importers against actual cotton shipped to the United Kingdom and purchases by spinners against sales of yarns.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

PLANS TO INCREASE IMPORTS.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts said the output of the Lancashire cotton mills had been affected by labour and other difficulties. The import of cotton had recently fallen below a point necessary to meet the full demands of all mills, and stocks were consequently being depleted. The Government was taking steps to increase the imports as far as possible. The Board of Control would be empowered to control the distribution and use of raw cotton.

BOARD OF TRADE ACTION.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Board of Trade has prohibited dealings in raw cotton except by licence. The conditions under which licences will be granted may include conditions regarding maximum price, but such maximum price will not apply to the sales of parcels of cotton the purchase of which was previously contracted for, as to reduce the selling price of such parcels below the amount necessary to give a reasonable profit. All importers and dealers in raw cotton, and cotton spinners, must comply with any direction of the Board of Trade regarding the sale, disposal, delivery or use of raw cotton. The rationing of raw cotton and a reduction of the output of yarn and cloth are regarded as practically certain. Probably a census of stocks of cotton yarn and cloth will be one of the first steps taken by the Board of Control.

CONTROL OF FOOD.

STOCKS TO BE REQUISITIONED.

LONDON, June 30th.

An Order in Council, carrying out the policy of obtaining a more complete control of food, empowers Lord Rhonda to requisition foodstuffs from manufacturers and producers on the basis of the cost of production with a reasonable pre-war rate of profit.

NEW PRESIDENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

MR. W. HAYES FISHER.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that the Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 29th.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s report states that the silver market has shown a certain amount of strength, owing to a general demand. The price of 36½ was reached on June 22nd, a record since July, 1892. The Shanghai exchange has correspondingly advanced to 3/10 1/2. The Indian Treasury's holding of silver has risen by over two crores, owing to purchases on behalf of the Raj.

Silver is quoted at 30½. There is a little China buying. The market is steady.

Silver is quoted at 30½. The market is steady.

EXPORT OF POTATOS FROM HOLLAND.

ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.

The British Legation has issued a communication to the Dutch Press explaining the position with regard to the export of potatoes to Great Britain. It emphasises that the remedy for any deficiency of potatoes in Holland rests entirely with the Dutch parties interested for the Anglo-Dutch agreement merely provides that before any potatoes are exported to Germany, a fixed quantity should be exported to Great Britain. The whole of the present trouble has arisen from the anxiety of interested parties in Holland to supply Germany, because this action brings the agreement into force and creates a local shortage.

The communication lays stress on the fact that Great Britain is willing to take no potatoes provided none go to Germany.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

STATEMENT BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER.

TOKYO, June 29th.

Baron Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, speaking in the Diet, said he was most hopeful regarding Russia. He also stated that China, after breaking off relations with Germany, asked for concessions as a preliminary to declaring war against Germany, but Japan was unable to act without full agreement with the Allies. He hoped China would soon solve her internal difficulties and declare war against Germany, thus putting an end to the German intrigues to which much of the unsettled state of China was due.

SUBMARINES FOR NETHERLANDS INDIA.

THE HAGUE, June 30th.

The Navy Department has signed a contract with the Schelde Company, of Flushing, for the construction of three submarines for the Dutch East Indies.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Ministry of Labour is circulating the Reconstruction Committee's report to employers' associations and trade unions. The report intimates that the War Cabinet is deeply concerned with, and effective measures will be taken to solve, questions with regard to the relations between Capital and Labour, feeling that the future of the country's industry, indeed of the country itself, depends upon these questions. The Report adds that action cannot be deferred till after the war.

The Reconstruction Committee, which is mainly composed of prominent representatives of the employers and workers, points out the present great opportunity for securing a permanent improvement in their relations. It is essential that the work-people be given improved conditions and a higher standard of comfort generally. It recommends the formation of joint Industrial Councils of the principal industries, representing the employers and the workers, to consider particularly the establishment of closer co-operation between the employers and the employed, and also to pay early attention to demobilisation questions. The Trade Union rules and customs, which the Government guaranteed to restore after the war, constituted one of the chief factors of the problem. These cannot be set aside without mutual consent, and the Committee suggests the creation of District Councils and Workshops Committees.

The Reconstruction Committee does not offer an opinion relating to profit-sharing and partnership. It is convinced that permanent improvement in the relations between employers and workers cannot be founded solely on a cash basis. The work-people should be given a greater opportunity for the discussion and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

HUGE EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, June 29th.

A memorandum by General Wintour, Director of Army Contracts, on the provision of supplies for the Army, shows that the value of purchases during the war has exceeded £200,000,000, including £200,000,000 on behalf of the Allies. The present annual value of purchases is about £350,000,000, including £100,000,000 for the Allies. The purchases for the war included 500,000,000 rations of preserved meat, 200,000,000 tins of jam, 167,000,000 pounds of cheese, 115,000,000 yards of flannel, 105,000,000 yards of cloth. It cost £2,500,000 to purchase the Home wool clip and £25,000,000 to purchase the Australian wool clip. The control of wool had resulted in great economies to the State, estimated at £13,000,000. As an instance of other economies, British hides were bought at a discount of 10 per cent. on the Indian hides, which resulted in an economy of £1,125,000, whilst the control of jute effected an economy of £2,500,000.

THE DUMA OBJECTS TO DISSOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, June 29th.

At a private meeting of the Duma it was decided to decline to comply with the soldiers' demand for its dissolution.

THE SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE INFLUENCE OF EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Times Military Correspondent says that the Mesopotamia Report refers to the past and not to the present. Great changes have since occurred which are calculated to inspire a cheerful confidence. India is doing more than ever to give credit for larger changes are contemplated, both for India and the Indian Army, proving that a new spirit has arisen. The events in Russia have radically changed General Maude's position in Mesopotamia, which will, presumably, engage the earliest attention of the Government.

NO RESIGNATIONS YET.

LONDON, June 29th.

It is understood that no resignation has so far been tendered in connection with the Mesopotamia Report.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

GENERAL ALLENBY TAKES COMMAND IN EGYPT.

LONDON, June 30th.

An official message from Egypt states that we carried out successful air raids on the supply depot at Tulukram, on the aerodrome at Bahari and on the military establishment near Jerusalem. General Allenby has arrived in Egypt and has taken over command.

Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEADY BRITISH PROGRESS.

ADVANCE ON A TWO MILE FRONT.

LONDON, June 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— We made considerable further progress to the south of the Rouchier river and captured a number of prisoners.

Our line, in this area, has again advanced on a front of two miles, reaching the outskirts of Avion.

We brought down three, and drove down four aeroplanes. Four of our machines are missing.

PRISONERS AND MACHINE-GUNS CAPTURED.

LONDON, June 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:— We attacked and captured last evening a forward position on a front of two thousand yards to the south and west of Oppy.

We gained the whole of our objectives and captured a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We continue to gain ground to the south of Souchez River on a wide front. We entered Avion, and took more prisoners and six machine-guns.

We repulsed a raid to the north of Cherisy.

We successfully raided to the south-east of Loos.

OVER 200 PRISONERS AND 12 MACHINE GUNS.

RESULT OF OPERATIONS NEAR OPPI.

LONDON, June 30th.

Sir Douglas Haig reports that we captured 247 prisoners and 12 machine-guns during last night's operations in the neighbourhood of Oppy to the south of the Souchez river.

We carried out a raid to the north-east of Croisilles in the neighbourhood of Armentiers. One aeroplane was brought down.

BATTLE IN A THUNDER-STORM.

A SERIES OF SUDDEN HEAVY BLOWS.

LONDON, June 30th.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that the "thunder" battle round Lens, southwards beyond Oppy, opened in a violent thunderstorm.

The British infantry, drenched to the skin, immediately started to attack. The ground was soon most slippery but the Canadian, fought their way into Avion, the southern suburbs of Lens, driving back the enemy to the outer defences of the City across big swamps caused by floods which the enemy let loose.

The attack on Oppy was conducted by the Warwickshires and other English County regiments while to the west of Lens the Middlesex stormed the line of trenches belonging to the main defences of the City.

A big raid to the north of this point completed the series of sudden heavy blows which gave the enemy no time for a leisurely retirement to the inner defences of Lens.

RHEIMS HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

EIGHT SHELLS FALL ON CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, June 29th.

A French communiqué reports:— There has been an intermittent bombardment by the enemy at various points, which we vigorously countered, particularly on the left of the Meuse.

Twelve hundred shells were thrown on Rheims. Eight of them fell on the Cathedral.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

LONDON, June 29th.

A French communiqué states:— The enemy was most active at night time on the Aisne front, following up a violent bombardment by most lively attacks in the region of Cerny, south-east of Corbigny, and north-east of Rheims. All the attempts were shattered by our fire, or thrown back by counter-attacks. Our positions were maintained.

The struggle was particularly lively in the region of Cerny, where the enemy attacked several times at two different points. Enemy fractions gained a footing in our first line north-east of Cerny, but an energetic counter-attack drove them out and they left numerous dead. We took some prisoners.

There has been a most intense artillery duel on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Avocourt wood and Hill 304. After a violent bombardment the Germans last evening powerfully attacked with special storming troops on a front of two kilometres to the west of Hill 304. Our fire disorganised the attack, which gained a footing at some points in our first line. Another enemy attempt to the east of Hill 304 in the morning was completely repulsed.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 29th.

A German official message claims that the Germans stormed French positions on a front of 3,000 metres to a depth of 500 metres to the west of Hill 304 astride the Malancourt-Esnes road.

GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

DETERMINED ASSAULTS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 30th.

A French communiqué states:— After the bloody defeat inflicted upon him last night in the region of Cerny, the enemy further attacked the positions north-east of the village and succeeded, after several fruitless attempts which cost him heavily, in re-penetrating the first line of elements from which the French had driven him. Germans launched a particularly violent attack on the same night to the south-east of Combeny. Several battalions of special assaulting troops were engaged and made several attempts to pierce the salient of the French line on both sides of the Loos-Rheims road. The waves of assault, broken by the French fire, were unable to reach the trenches and were rolled back with heavy losses.

On the left of the Meuse the intense artillery duel has continued in the sector. Hill 304.

During the evening of the 27th inst., a German long range gun fired several large shells towards Dunkirk.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, June 30th.

During the week ending June 24th, 1,088 vessels arrived at, and 969 vessels left, French ports.

Two steamers above 1,000 tons and three below this tonnage were sunk. Three steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINER TORPEDOED.

GERMANS FIRE ON MEN IN THE WATER.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Elder Dempster liner, *Adnah*, was submarine-drowned with warning on June 15th. After the vessel had been hit, the submarine, which had hitherto not been seen, emerged and fired shots while the boats were being lowered. The *Adnah* was hit seven times. The submarine came alongside the Chief Officer's boat before the ship sank and put one of its officers and four men aboard. They proceeded to board the *Adnah*, and, after a couple of minutes, returned to the submarine. They told the Chief Officer's boat to clear out. Meanwhile, the Master's boat, which had already been badly smashed by a submarine shell, was from 3,000 to 4,000 yards distant, and the submarine reopened fire on the Master's boat, using shrapnel. Eight were killed and the shells took the boat's stern right off. The submarine continued to fire shrapnel at the swimming men after the boat had been sunk.

After the submarine commander thought that he had finished everybody in the Master's boat, he fired eight shrapnel shells at the Chief Officer's boat. Fortunately, nobody was killed, but several were slightly wounded. The boat was badly damaged. The Commander waved the Chief Officer to go and pick up the Master and other swimmers, and then made off.

A French patrol steamer picked up the victims of this barbarism.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

TO-MORROW.

8 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Tuesday, 3rd July.— Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property, from the Liquidators of Messrs. John & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamm.

Monday, 13th Aug.— 8 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.— Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property, from the Liquidators of Messrs. John & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamm.

Every mother should let her children drink plenty of "MONTSEERAT" Lime Juice—she will find it keeps the youngsters healthy.

[364-6]

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which, unless all the pus is removed, will fester. Perhaps your leg is swollen, the joint being affected; the same with the ankle, from which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation, but do not say the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain cure for all Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Hemorrhoids, Erysipelas, Eczema, Itch, Glandular Swelling, Carbuncles, Bunions, Sprains, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

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SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Friday, 6th July, 7 A.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Saturday, 7th July D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 7th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 14th July, 3 P.M.

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 "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"
 14,000 tons each.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Aug. 16th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Sept. 13th.

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory, July 1st.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.78	29.77	29.79
Temperature ...	78	79	86
Humidity ...	88	82	84
Wind Direction ...	S. by E.	E. by S.	S. W.
Force ...	1	2	3
Weather ...	or	c.	c.
Rain	1.08	—	1.38
Highest open-air Temperature on 30th 83			
Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st 76			

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE							
From 2nd to 8th July.							
HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week or Month	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height		
		<i>L. 2.</i>	<i>A. 2.</i>	<i>L. 2.</i>	<i>A. 2.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>in.</i>
Mon.	2	m. 6.32	2.6	m. 11.25	2.1	0	0
Tues.	3	m. 7.13	2.7	m. 3.2	2.9	0	0
Wed.	4	m. 8.1	2.8	m. 0.19	2.8	0	0
Thurs.	5	m. 8.42	2.8	m. 2.50	2.7	0	0
Fri.	6	m. 9.23	2.9	m. 4.1	2.6	0	0
Satur.	7	m. 10.31	3.0	m. 1.55	2.5	0	0
Sun.	8	m. 11.20	3.1	m. 5.24	2.4	0	0

WEATHER REPORT.

On July 1st at 11.35.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly on all other districts except N.E. China and the Philippines, where it has decreased slightly.

The depression over China is not so well marked. There is indication of a depression to the east of the Yalu.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.30 inch. Total since last January, 29.87 inches, against an average of 38.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Road ...	{ S. or variable winds, moderate to light; fair.
Formosa Channel ...	{ The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoochi	{ The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	{ S.E. winds, moderate.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER
1ST JULY, A.M.

[illegible]

T. E. CLAYTON, Director.

1. BAROMETRICAL, reduced to M. S. degree Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea is inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. THERMISTERS, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale, SPIRITS OF WATZLER, 1 mile per hour, 1000 feet cloud, 1000 feet rain, 1 foot gloomy, 5 rain, 10 rain, 15 rain, 20 rain, 25 rain, 30 rain, 35 rain, 40 rain, 45 rain, 50 rain, 55 rain, 60 rain, 65 rain, 70 rain, 75 rain, 80 rain, 85 rain, 90 rain, 95 rain, 100 rain.
6. STATE OF SKY, in words, and in figures, 1 clear, 2 partly cloudy, 3 cloudy, 4 overcast, 5 rain, 6 rain, 7 rain, 8 rain, 9 rain, 10 rain, 11 rain, 12 rain, 13 rain, 14 rain, 15 rain, 16 rain, 17 rain, 18 rain, 19 rain, 20 rain, 21 rain, 22 rain, 23 rain, 24 rain, 25 rain, 26 rain, 27 rain, 28 rain, 29 rain, 30 rain, 31 rain, 32 rain, 33 rain, 34 rain, 35 rain, 36 rain, 37 rain, 38 rain, 39 rain, 40 rain, 41 rain, 42 rain, 43 rain, 44 rain, 45 rain, 46 rain, 47 rain, 48 rain, 49 rain, 50 rain, 51 rain, 52 rain, 53 rain, 54 rain, 55 rain, 56 rain, 57 rain, 58 rain, 59 rain, 60 rain, 61 rain, 62 rain, 63 rain, 64 rain, 65 rain, 66 rain, 67 rain, 68 rain, 69 rain, 70 rain, 71 rain, 72 rain, 73 rain, 74 rain, 75 rain, 76 rain, 77 rain, 78 rain, 79 rain, 80 rain, 81 rain, 82 rain, 83 rain, 84 rain, 85 rain, 86 rain, 87 rain, 88 rain, 89 rain, 90 rain, 91 rain, 92 rain, 93 rain, 94 rain, 95 rain, 96 rain, 97 rain, 98 rain, 99 rain, 100 rain.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the **MEETINGS** of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1918.

EDITED BY THE MEMBERS.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHEMAN"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.

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"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 26th July, at Noon.

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	at	from	1917	1917
COLOMBO	at Noon	from COLOMBO		

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

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	about	about	if calling about	about
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI | Capt. Nigo | 12,500 | July, at Noon.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA | YOKOHAMA MARU | WEDNESDAY, 1st
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | Capt. Terada | 12,500 | Aug. at Noon.

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BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and | AKI MARU | FRIDAY, 13th
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Yoshikawa | 12,500 | July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and | ATSUTA MARU | SATURDAY, 14th
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Itano | 16,000 | July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and | HITACHI MARU | WEDNESDAY, 16th
YOKOHAMA. | Capt. Tomimaga | 15,000 | July, at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA. | IYO MARU | TUESDAY, 31st
Capt. Takano | 12,500 | July, at 11 A.M.

CEYLON MARU | SATURDAY, 14th
Capt. Tsuda | 10,000 | July.

MOYORI MARU | MONDAY, 2nd
Capt. Toki | 8,000 | July.

JOSE MARU | TUESDAY, 10th
Capt. Nagaya | 8,000 | July.

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KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES. 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI. 27th July.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI. 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR. 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI. 7th Sept.

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"HAWAII MARU" ... Leaving July.
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JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Massawa. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

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FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 5th July, at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
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